

Before the old Boat goes dead
LET US OVERHAUL IT —
Tighten rods—scrape out carbon—
reline brakes—grind valves—oil
bearings—and fix her up generally.
Won't cost much and puts the car
into good shape.
Good, quick, economical service.
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
Telephone Central 1246 or 1247
33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

No. 19,576 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1925. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

LAZARUS
Qualified
Sight Testing
With Modern
Equipment.



YOU WOULD NOT THROW AWAY A DOLLAR.

But if you are not taking
advantage of the marvellous
values we are offering at
our Sale you are losing the
Opportunity of Saving
Dollars.

SPECIAL LINES IN MEN'S SHIRTS

27 dozen

MEN'S TENNIS SHIRTS

Made in England from pure
white Twill Shirting.
All sizes

\$2.50 each

50 dozen

MEN'S STRIPED TUNIC SHIRTS

Smart designs, Fast Colors
well cut and finished. Each
shirt has two well cut
collars. All sizes

SPECIAL PRICE \$3 50


THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS

IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS

PAY US A VISIT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
& CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

ROBERTSON'S
ASBESTOS
PROTECTED
METAL ROOFING



Sole Agents:
DAVIS, HOAG & CO. LTD.
Bank of Canton Building.
Samples and particulars on application.

BANKER'S
Mail Order Letters & Methods
for every Bookkeeper who wants
greater profits, quiet clearance
of stock, bagging of orders,
trouble of pressing cutters and
a broad, big smile over
his balance sheet.

BEST SELLER CHEAPEST PRICE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
INDUSTRIAL BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 Shamshau Road, HONGKONG.

NO FIGHTING.

OPINION ON CANTON OFFENSIVE.

THE WAICHOV SITUATION.

A Mr. Lau, who formerly held
a high command under General
Chan Kwong-ming, has informed
the "China Mail" that little con-
cern has been felt by the general's
subordinates in the hinterland of
Swatow, over the punitive ex-
pedition despatched by Canton
against Waichow.

According to Mr. Wong, some
of the senior generals now hold-
ing territory under General
Chan's banner are now in Hong-
kong to attend the funeral of the
father of General Ip Kue (Chan's
right-hand man and Chief Direc-
tor of Military Operations). The
old man, having died at his house
in Kowloon City (near the Sung
Emperor's Pavilion). Other gen-
erals have just returned to their
commands after interviewing
Chan in Shanghai. It is unlikely,
therefore, that Chan's men will
march to Waichow to aid its
holder, Yeung Kwan-yu in his
opposition to Canton. It is
known that Kuomintang troops
have arrived at Sheklung but the
feeling is that Canton will have
its hands full with recalcitrant
(anti-Bolshevik) leaders nearer
the capital.

IN OTHER PLACES.
From inquiries made in another
direction it appears that the trou-
ble near Sheklung—reported in
yesterday's issue—has been
quelled, the local civil guard not
being able to resist the detach-
ment of Whampoa Cadets.

Considerable attention has also
been diverted to General Tang
Fung-yun, who holds Hainan (the
"eight districts") as people are
looking to him to unite General
Leung Hung-kai (Kuomintang,
reputedly anti-Bolshevik) who
holds the territory between Tang
and the districts near Canton.

SIR EDWARD STUBBS.

SHANGHAI'S NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT.

Sir Edward Stubbs, when he
relinquishes his Governorship of
Hongkong to take up a similar
appointment in Jamaica, will no
doubt find ample scope to employ
those great qualities of govern-
ment and administrative ability
which have characterised his
work in the neighbouring Crown
Colony, remarks the "North
China Daily News." Sir Edward
will follow a line of distinguished
governors, among them in recent
years being Sir Alexander Swin-
tenham (whose action on the oc-
casion of the great earthquake of
1907 caused so much comment);
Sir Sidney (now Lord) Olivier,
who was Secretary for India in
the Labour Government, who was
at one time a famous Fabian and
is a brilliant scholar; Sir William
Manning; and Sir Leslie Probyn.
The record of Sir Edward Stubbs
at Ceylon and at Hongkong has
shown clearly that he is more
than a worthy successor to who-
ever may have gone before him at
Jamaica, and there is not the
slightest doubt that the Colony is
getting a Governor in whom it
may place the utmost confidence.

MR. CECIL CLEMENTI.

REFERENCE IN COUNCIL TO ACCIDENT.

At a meeting of the Legislative
Council of Ceylon, the Hon. Mr.
Forrester A. Obeyesekere, refer-
ring to the recent accident to H.E.
the Officer Administering the
Government, said:—I would like
to say something with which I
am certain my official and un-
official brethren will agree. We
have recently heard of the very
serious accident which befell His
Excellency the Officer Administer-
ing the Government. I think
everyone of us in this Chamber
will associate himself with me
when I say that we are very happy
indeed to learn that the accident
has not been fraught with serious
consequences. We hope that the
Officer Administering the Govern-
ment will come back from his com-
pulsory rest able to assist the
unofficials in the fight that they
intend putting up against official
incompetency in the matter of giving
help to the poorest people of this
country.

The Hon. Member's remarks
were received with acclamation.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

SHANGHAI POST OFFICE TROUBLE.

CHINESE DETECTIVE MAILED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, August 17.

Nearly a thousand postal em-
ployees, comprising clerks, sorters,
postmen, and coolies, struck this
morning demanding a substantial
increase in wages, recognition of
Employees' Union, shorter hours
payment for overtime, gratuity of a
year's pay for every 10 years' im-
munity of strike leaders, right to
demand abolition and rejection of
unequal treatment and a guarantee
that foreigners would not be em-
ployed after 1929.

The strikers this morning attack-
ed a Chinese detective and battered
him with sticks and chairs.

The detective finally used his re-
volver and wounded a coolie in the
leg.

The police rushed to the scene
and restored order.

A detachment of marines from
His Majesty's Convoys is now
guarding the Post Office.

The strikers have issued a pro-
clamation complaining of being
badly paid and compelled to work
like cattle, while foreigners occupy
superior positions and draw en-
ormous salaries.

A meeting of strikers decided to
withdraw the demand that only
Chinese should be employed in the
Post Office after 1929.

NEW MOTOR SHIP.

"ESQUILINO" COMING HERE.

THE FIRST OF FOUR.

On August 24 there is due to
arrive here the new motor ship
Esquilino owned by the Lloyd
Triestino S. N. Co. and now on
her maiden trip from Trieste to
the Far East.

This vessel is the first of four
similar ones under construction at
the San Rocco Shipyards,
Trieste, for the Lloyd Triestino
S. N. Co., all of which are to be
placed on the Far Eastern service.

Launched in January of this
year, she was completed within
six months and is a passenger and
freight vessel of 10,500 tons fitted
with two double acting four
stroke Burmeister and Wain type
Diesel engines of 5,800 H.P.

which ensure a speed of 13 knots.
The principal dimensions are:
length between perpendiculars
450 feet, overall 467.2 feet, maxi-
mum width 57 feet, and moulded
depth 35 feet.

The hull is divided into seven
watertight compartments, with
two tanks running fore and aft.

The double bottom extends the
whole length of the vessel and is
divided up for the carriage of
fuel, fresh water and water
ballast.

The total cargo capacity is ap-
proximately 575,000 cubic feet;
the capacity of the various tanks
are as follows: Liquid fuel 31,535
feet, lubricating oil 31,535 feet,
fresh water 9,030 feet, water
ballast 8,330 feet, forepeak tank
5,775 feet and afterpeak tank
3,678 feet.

Saloon passengers to the num-
ber of 42 only will be carried and
the spaciousness of the cabin ac-
commodation may be inferred
from a brief study of the prin-
cipal dimensions set forth above.

The cabins (containing double
or single beds only) as well as the
dining saloon are situated well
amidship on the hurricane deck
which covers about two-thirds of
the length of the vessel.

In addition, passengers' needs
are amply catered for by a well
appointed drawing room, smoking
room, reading room and observa-
tion verandah which are situated
on the boat deck.

THE HAPPY PRINCE.

ANOTHER ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Buenos Aires, August 17.

Decorated by the Argentine navy
and also by the Argentine army,
the Prince of Wales, Prince of
Wales, arrived at Buenos Aires
yesterday and was enthusiastically
welcomed.

BORDER SHOTS.

CHINESE FIRE AT ROWING BOAT.

MARKSMANSHIP BAD!

Apparently the Chinese on the
other side of the border cannot do
without occasional firing into
British territory, as was evident
from a further incident which
took place yesterday.

The shots were directed at a
rowing boat containing a party of
Police patroling the Shumchun
River near Lokmachi. Fortu-
nately the bullets went wide,
and no one was injured.

It is understood that although
the utmost vigilance is being
exercised by the Police, especially
at Sheungshui and Shataukok, no
addition to the staff has been
made beyond an extra European
Sergeant, the present force being
considered ample.

INEVITABLE WOMAN.

NOCTURNAL RIDE OUT OF BOUNDS.

SHOCK FOR CAR DRIVER.

A strange circumstance led to
the licensed driver of a public
motor car being identified as an
old offender.

Shortly before dawn yesterday,
the head of the Pokfulam Road
Special Guard escorted to the
Police Station a young woman
passenger on the car for alleged
insult. On a scrutiny of the
driver, the Police found that he
had been caught driving there
during prohibited hours. Owing
to receipt of complaints from
residents on the upper levels, the
Police had to place certain areas
out of bounds for public vehicles
during night hours.

When asked before Mr.
S. B. B. McElerry this morning,
the accused alleged that he was
dragged into the case out of
malice as the matter concerned
only the Special Guard and a
woman.

The defence proved to be feeble,
and in view of seven previous con-
victions for similar offences, His
Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

THREE OF BAMBOOS.

YOUNG WOMAN INSULTS SPECIAL GUARD.

A MAH JONG SIMILE.

A solicitors' clerk, in his ca-
pacity as head of the Pokfulam Road
Special Guard, was the complain-
ant in a case before Mr. S. B. B.
McElerry at the Central Magis-
tracy this morning when a young
woman stood charged with using
abusive language.

The complainant, stated in
evidence that at 4.15 a.m. yester-
day the accused was travelling
with another woman in a motor
car and on coming near to him
said: "This fat fellow is not fit to
approach the three of bamboos."

Complainant promptly took the
motor car and the occupants to
the Police Station.

As stated by the "China Mail"
when a similar case was heard
recently, in Chinese slang the
"three of bamboos" is Mah Jong
is known as "monkey's nose."
Common usage has brought the
term down to plain language. Another
term in the slang vocabulary, per-
taining to anything repulsive, is
"Not fit to approach (or come
near) the nose." A blending of
the two would then, for the ultra
smart, be "Not fit to approach the
three of bamboos," which, broadly,
would indicate anything foul,
or a person whose actions put
him outside the pale of human
intercourse.

The accused woman denied
having used the epithet, but this
failed to satisfy His Worship,
who, without calling for further
evidence, imposed a fine of \$25.

WILL RELIEVE MOTHER'S FEARS.

A party of four school mother when
sudden and severe cramps, arising
from intestinal pains, and weakness
brought her to the hospital. The
doctor, Dr. Thompson, called the
case "typical of the kind," and
such treatment need cause no
fear for the future. It was pain almost
instantly relieved.

SHARE MARKET.

OPINION ON PROPOSED ENQUIRY.

COMMISSION MEETS SHORTLY.

The Commission of Enquiry
which the Government has
appointed to report as to the
arrangements at present existing
in Hongkong for dealing in stocks
and shares of public companies is
to hold its first meeting on Thurs-
day but the proceedings will be
private and there will be no official
disclosure for some time of any
recommendations which may be
made.

Varied views are held on the
matter although the general
opinion seems to be that measures
might be brought forward to pro-
hibit gambling and selling
"short." Others hold that in
view of abnormal conditions the
present is the wrong time to
institute an enquiry. In Ice House
Street itself there is grumbling
among a certain section because
the Stock Exchange is represented
and the Sharebrokers' Associa-
tion not.

The measures which report has
it the Commission is to consider
are the compulsory payment of
guarantee by the brokers and the
compulsory registering of scrip
numbers in share dealings. A
well-known local broker approach-
ed as to his views on these two
reported projects was emphatic
that they would not serve any
useful purpose. A client could
already satisfy himself through
the Banks as to the standing of a
broker with whom he wished to
have dealings, he stated, and sufficient
guarantee he thought was
already given by membership of
the brokers' bodies. However,
substantial a guarantee was, he
asked, how could it ensure that a
broker would not become involved
to an amount considerably
beyond?

The Commission was to consider
making regulations along the
lines followed on the London Stock
Exchange, he understood, where
a buyer did business direct with
seller, but in a small place like
Hongkong would it be likely, he
asked, that a seller would like his
name disclosed? If he happened to
be a director of a Company would
the buyer feel as anxious to take
up the shares of that Company
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NOT DETAINED.

S.S. FOO CHEONG "STRANDED" AT PAKKAI.

CREW DESERTS.

Definite news is now available
regarding the s.s. Foo Cheong
which was, some days ago, sus-
pected of having been detained by
Chinese at Pakkai, the port of
Kongmoon.

The steamer was on the Macao-
Kongmoon run and did not return
after leaving Macao one evening.
It has been stated that the Macao
authorities had taken steps as the
vessel was under the Portuguese
flag, her port of registry being
Macao.

It has now transpired that some
bare-faced intimidation at Pakkai
caused the crew to desert. Hence
the ship is now tied up there await-
ing a new crew to bring her back.
The officials at Pakkai are reported
to have denied interference.

Up-Country Transport.
There is still no direct com-
munication between Macao and
Canton, the last batch of delegates
from the Strike Executive at Canton
being very definite about the matter.
However, the tow-boat is now run-
ning again between Macao and
Sheklung, where passages can be
obtained, under "passports" from
the strike office there, for Canton.
Passenger fares on the tow-boat
are high owing, it is stated, to
"squeeze" having to be paid for
the privilege of keeping up the
service.

Two modern Portuguese warships
are reported to have reached Macao.

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"MACNOVA" RAINCOATS



CUT FOR COMFORT
LIGHT IN WEIGHT
REALLY WATERPROOF.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building
Des Voeux Road.

Lee Yee's

Hair Dressing Saloon
and Bookstore

open as usual

at

12 D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell St. 94 Belgian Iron Single Bedsteads with Spring Mattresses.
46 Bags White Sugar.
14 Bags Wax.
4 Bags Mashrooms.
4 Bags White Sheetings.

also
2 Cases German Glass Ware.
and
(For Account of the Concerned.)
11 Pieces White Shirting—more or less damaged.
1 Case Talcum Powder.
1 Case Union Cloth—more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1925.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME LILY to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th August, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 to 2 p.m. at "Madame Lily's" Shop, Alexandra Building.

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE & FITTINGS.

Comprising:—
Evening Dresses, Coloured and Fancy Silk, Silk Crepe, Charmeuse, Satin, Chenille Chiffon, Fancy Lillian, Velvet, Organdy, Georgette, Voile, Dress Trimmings, Wide and Narrow Ribbons of various descriptions, Fur and Feather Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Fringers, Embroideries, Insertions, Face Veils, Silk Gloves, Tinsel Flowers, Silk and Velvet Flowers, for Evening Dresses, Hair Ornaments, Neck Beads, Buckles, Fasteners, Belting, Buttons of various descriptions, Coloured Silk and Beaded Trimmings, Tassels and Girdles, Coloured Sewing Silk, Net and Organdy Frillings, Coloured Silk and Cotton Nets, Hats Trimmings, etc., etc.

also
Valuable Shop Furnitures, Show Cases, Brass and Glass Perfume Cases, Mirrors, Wax Figures, Stands for Dresses, Ceiling and Table Fans, Brass Rods, Curtains, Ceiling and Table Lamps, Large and Small Tin Boxes, Mezzanine Floors, etc., etc.

and
Hemstitching Machines and Safes.

and
One Accordion Planting Machine 1½ yard wide.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Sunday, the 23rd August, 1925.

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LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1925.

FOR SALE.
STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL
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June and July 1925
with
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at 15 cents per copy.

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The undersigned begs to announce to their customers that they are now able to handle repairs to boots and shoes.

CHERRY & CO.
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Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 67.
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.

INTIMATIONS.**HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.**

The Postponed Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held (by kind permission of Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird) at Volunteer Headquarters on **FRIDAY** next, the 21st, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. All Clubs in membership are entitled to be represented by Two Delegates.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1925

NOTICE.

It is proposed to form an Association of Subscribers to the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme and all subscribers are hereby invited to attend a Meeting to be held in Nam Tong Restaurant, China Building, on **SATURDAY**, the 22nd of August, 1925, at 3 p.m.

PETER WONG,
MOK LIN,
CHENG SO,
Subscribers to the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1925.

JOSEPH E. FEATHERSTON,
DECEASED.

All persons having any claims against the estate of the above deceased, formerly of Kingsclere, Kowloon, are requested to send the same to the undersigned by not later than Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1925.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Building.
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

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11a, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor

BIG WORDS.**SHANGHAI AND THE INQUIRY.**

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, August 17.

The British, French, Italian, American, Belgian, and Japanese Ministers have received a telegram from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce declaring "in the name of the public" its repudiation of the proposed judicial commission on the ground that "the Chamber considers such a step to be in conflict with universal practice among accredited diplomatic officials, inasmuch as it confuses in one breath diplomatic and judicial procedure."

Wang Teh-sieh, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is reported to have urged the Chinese Government strenuously to oppose the judicial inquiry project. He is also credited with having expressed the view that China should firmly insist on obtaining complete tariff autonomy in order to pave the way for the revision of the unequal treaties.

Declaring that "while China is financially thirsty it isn't good for her to drink poisonous spirit in order to assuage that thirst" he questioned the wisdom of holding a conference to discuss merely a question of syntax.

COTTON MILLS.**SHANGHAI STRIKERS NOT SATISFIED.**

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, August 17.

The chairman at a meeting today of the General Labour Union stated that the agreement reached on August 12 by which the workers of the Japanese cotton mills were to return to work had not satisfied the labourers.

After discussion it was decided that operatives would not resume work unless, inter alia, one-third strike pay was granted them and their wages increased by ten per cent.

TYPHOON HAVOC.**EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO JAPAN.**

(Reuter's Service.)

Osaka, August 17.

A typhoon has swept over Kyoto and Osaka but details of damage are not yet known.

Extensive damage has been done to the telephone and telegraph lines. Hundreds of telephones between Osaka and Kyoto are out of commission. Thousands of houses in the low districts of Osaka are inundated. All the rivers are enormously swelled but are not overflowing. Railway damage is slight, likewise that to shipping.

SHOCKING MURDER.**WOMAN'S BODY IN A TRUNK.**

The Genoa police are still engaged in searching for the young commercial traveller, Antonio Gregori, who, a week ago, murdered a beautiful young married woman in his room at a boarding-house by cutting her throat with a razor. He then forced the body into a small trunk, and for the next three days lived, slept, and ate in the room with the corpse, burning perfumes to prevent the detection of any unusual odour.

Suspicion was aroused when the landlady, in cleaning Gregori's room, found herself unable to lift the trunk, which she had previously moved with ease. She spoke of it to Gregori, who answered evasively that he would explain to her later what was in the trunk, and then promptly left the house.

The landlady, having also detected blood stains on the carpet, sent for the police, and the horrible crime was revealed.

The victim has been identified as Signora Valeria Bruni, whose servant testified that she left her home on Wednesday evening after receiving a note which appeared to upset her. She was wearing a good many handsome jewels, and had a large sum of money in her purse. Gregori was at his wife's end employment owing to dishonesty for money. He had just lost his practices, and it is supposed that he lured the unfortunate woman into his room and murdered her for the sole purpose of robbery. He is known to have sold the jewels on the following day, and he afterwards went for a walk with a young typewriter to whom he was engaged, and who was totally ignorant of his real character, or of the fact that he already had a wife and child living at Milan. With part of the proceeds of the jewellery he bought this girl a new dress and a diamond bracelet, and he and his mistress lived happily together, and he had no suspicion of the fact that his wife had been murdered.

Teacher: "What are the races that have dominated England since the invasion of the Romans?"
Small Boy: "The Danes, the Celts, and the Great National."

ST. PETER'S ROBBED.**FAMOUS RING STOLEN FROM TREASURY.**

A sensation was caused in Rome on July 4 by the news that the Treasury of St. Peter's had been robbed during the night, and St. Peter's ring had been stolen. All the afternoon crowds gathered in the square of St. Marthia, behind St. Peter's, on which the windows of the Treasury face. The police were making diligent investigations and cardinals and prelates attached to the Vatican came to make inquiries.

The Treasury of St. Peter's is what is known as Room 62, adjoining the Sacristy, and was built in 1775 by Pius VI. It forms a large quadrangle to the right of the Basilica, and by subsequent additions became a spacious residence for cardinals and prelates attached to the service of St. Peter's. Further superstructures were being added to increase the number of apartments for cardinals, and masons have been working on it for the last nine months.

On July 4, when the sacristans opened the Sacristy and inspected the adjoining rooms as usual, they were surprised on entering the Treasury room to see a large hole in the ceiling and a rope ladder dangling down to the floor. From a rapid glance at the glass cases and shelves they saw that important objects had been stolen. They were horrified, and while Monsignor Bucchini, the head Sacristan, immediately went to inform Monsignor Palizzo, the Administrator of the Sacred Vestments, another Sacristan informed the police and an inventory of the stolen objects was made.

The first reports stated that objects worth several million lire had been stolen, but it was found eventually that the value of the precious objects taken amounted only to about £8,000. The objects missing are a silver-gilt monstrance, a gift of Cardinal Mathieu to Pius IX.; the ring of St. Peter, with a big emerald and brilliant; a gold cross with a topaz and brilliant; the gift of Cardinal Bianchi; a bishop's pectoral cross in gold; the gift of Cardinal della Voie; a solid gold chalice with paten and pyx ornamented with pearls, brilliant, and rubies; the gift of Cardinal Merry del Val, and which he had used for saying Mass only the day before; a silver-gilt chalice presented to Pius IX. on his silver Jubilee; another silver-gilt chalice; a solid gold cross with a huge uncut emerald, the gift of the Republic of Colombia to Pius X.; and the Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup, to Pius IX. The ring of St. Peter, with its great emerald, is the principal object stolen. It had been made for the finger of the statue of St. Peter, in the Vatican Basilica, but for fear it might be stolen it was kept in the Treasury and an imitation ring left on the statue.

A PLANNED TREASURE.
The thieves penetrated into the Treasury from one of the rooms just above. Masons and painters had been working here, and their implements were scattered about. In one part of the room a large wooden box seemed placed negligently, and it appears that here one of the robbers had been working for days making a hole large enough for a man to pass. They probably remained inside the Sacristy on Friday evening, and during the night let the rope ladder through the opening, and rapidly carried off what they could. They must have been two or three in number, and seem to have been suddenly disturbed by some alarm, as they left without carrying away other objects they had already prepared to steal, and one monstrance was found broken up. Luckily, they seem to have had little artistic discrimination, as apart from the ring of St. Peter, they overlooked many other far more precious objects and things of great historical value. As suspicion falls strongly on the workmen, several masons and painters who had been working in the room just above the Treasury have been arrested and are being examined by the police.

The robbery has caused a painful impression in Rome, and especially in the Vatican. At nine o'clock the Pope was informed, just before he was about to receive the Cardinal Secretary, and when Cardinal Gasparri appeared his Holiness spoke to him in bitter terms on this sacrilege committed. He requested Cardinal Gasparri to go and see what had been stolen and inform him. At noon Cardinal Merry del Val appeared and made an inspection of the Sacristy and Treasury, when the police were on the spot, and conversed for a long time with them. The masonry through which the robbers broke is nearly 8 ft. thick, and it is supposed they took at least five or six days to open the hole. In the evening the police started that seven workmen had been arrested.

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WANTED.

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A DISPUTED VILLA.**D'ANNUNZIO AND A DANISH WIDOW.**

A pamphlet, entitled "The D'Annunzio use," by the Danish writer, Karin Michaelis, all known in all countries as authoress of "The Dangerous Age," has just brought to public notice in Berlin a quarrel of international interest in the literary world, referred to by a D'Annunzio as "blackmail," and by the temperamental Dane as "a fight for justice."

The acta go back to pre-war days, when Professor Heinrich Thode, famous as a German historian did art connoisseur, whose first wife was Richard Wagner's daughter Daniell, settled down in a villa beside the Lake of Garda in a second marriage with a young Danish violinist.

They stretched over the dreary period of the war, when the villa was sequestered by the Italian Government and Professor Thode died of under-nourishment in Austria, down to the present day, when his widow has tried in vain to obtain redress for personal belongings appropriated and sold by Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and hero, who saw in the wonderful situation and contents of the artist's home, created out of the simplest Italian country house, a full home being sequestered would be one of many sad war cases were it not for the fact that the Italian law provided generously for the return of foreign property "in special circumstances."

The German art connoisseur was highly respected in Rome, and possessed an order from the King of Italy, certainly worth more internationally than his German academic distinctions. But before the widow had dared return to Italy and ask this favour, the national hero had been presented, on his return from Fiume, by the enthusiastic burgomaster of the district, with a villa near this ex-German property. He was already occupying it, but preferred the villa standing empty, broke the Government seals to enter it, and, while condescending with the widow of the late owner on the hardships of her case, advised her to try to buy back the home from the Italian Government. In the meantime he sent to Rome himself, and appears to have bought it for a sum ridiculous, in view of the pictures—a Rembrandt among them—and the Richard Wagner scenarios it contained. Others say that a friend in the Government presented him with it. The Danish Society of Authors has attacked him so bitterly that he found it advisable, while retaining it as his seat, to present the Villa Garbasso to the nation—a gift which Karin Michaelis thinks the Italian nation would not desire, as the villa has no historic Italian memories, nor would approve if it knew the reduced circumstances in which the widow of the late owner was living.

Major Ormsby-Gore: I am quite sure the first intention of the Governor of Hongkong is to protect the lives of innocent people. The Governor is supported by the Chinese members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. W. Thorne: Would not another kind of punishment serve?

Major Ormsby-Gore: In a time of emergency we ought not to interfere with the discretion of the Governor and of the Legislative Council.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy (L. Hull, Central): Do not these Ordinances have to be approved by the Secretary of State?

Major Ormsby-Gore: No, not in an emergency of this kind. This was done entirely on local responsibility. We have telegraphed to the Governor that we would support him in any measure necessary to protect the lives of the people.

Colonel Applin (U. Enfield): Is the Governor not merely following the example of General Gordon?

Mr. Beckett (Lab. Soc., Gateshead): In every industrial dispute

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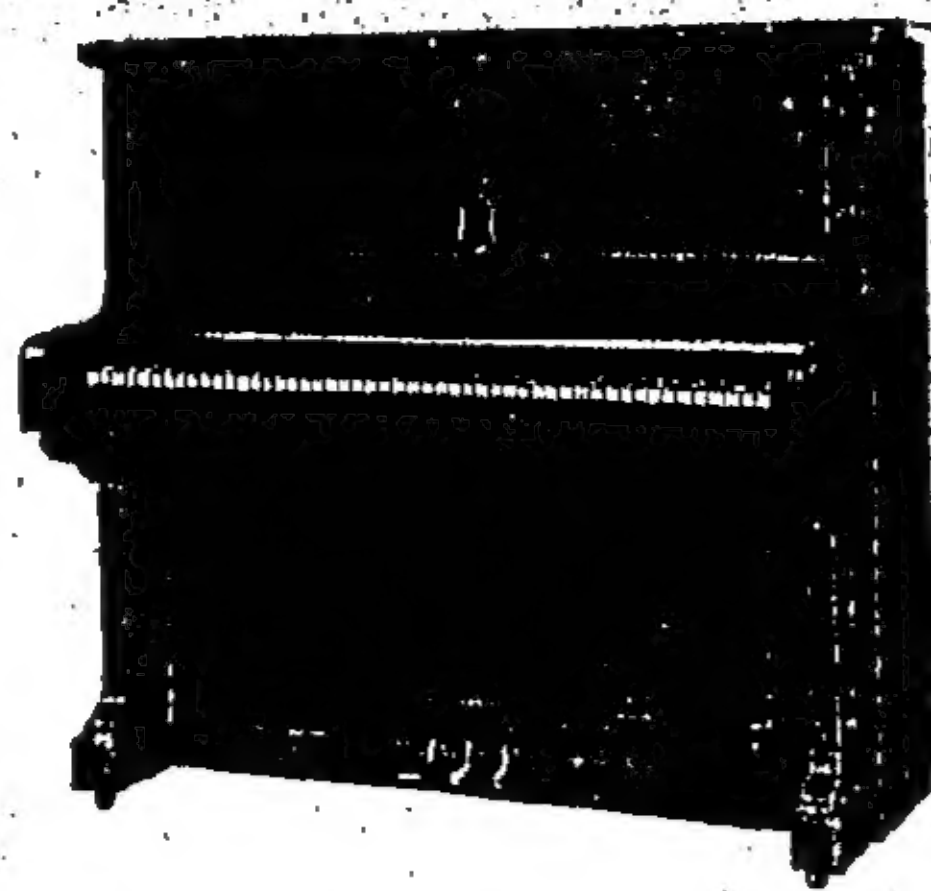
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Hongkong, Tuesday, August 18, 1925.

DRASTIC ACTION.

The word impatience best describes the present feeling of the people of Hongkong in regard to the relations existing between the Colony and Canton. This was shown in the spontaneous outburst of approval which greeted the conclusion of Sir Henry Pollock's unsolicited speech at last night's public meeting. A convincing recital of the evils of Bolshevism found an attentive audience, and in his replies to the questions asked, Mr. Hellstrom demonstrated his knowledge was not based on hearsay, but on actual facts, and the witness of the eye and the interrogations of the tongue. He rightly said, in reply to a question as to what the remedy was, that it was not for him to say what should be done in the British house. It is obvious that the British house which is being attacked—the Empire, its trade and its people—Canton's gates are open to foreigners, but not to those from Britain. Lament it will be any trade, but Britain's. An attempt at slow

but its last one is that of goading us into hasty and unnecessary action. We desire to restore trade connections; but beyond this we desire to establish relations which will make the pathway for trade and commerce more safe than it has ever been before. It is possible that the settlement of the Canton situation, as well as that of China as a whole, lies in the Chancelleries of London and Moscow and may be settled perhaps sooner than we expect, miles away from the present scene of action. The question may be not so much a quietened China as a chastened Russia. It seems very evident that the worst forces of Russia have gripped China as she has never been gripped before. If we have hitherto placed confidence in our rulers, let us continue the confidence a little longer. Force is the last resort. Let it be the last thought.

Bolshevism.

Yesterday evening's meeting in the Theatre Royal was addressed by an expert—one who has seen and studied the effects of Bolshevism at first hand. Our present troubles—so far as Hongkong and Canton are concerned—are put down to the work of Russian Bolsheviks at Canton. There seems little doubt that there is a great amount of truth in the assertion. Russian officers drill troops; "advise" officials, and, as has been abundantly proved, are "armed" with seditious literature calculated to inflame the passions, and pointing to the British Empire, and its peoples, as obstacles to free nationalism, and as preying on other people's territory. Such actions as these demand something a little more than defence. Mr. Hellstrom, last night's speaker, supplied facts incontestable which should be a spur to action. The open door in China is vital to the trade of the world; but the open door used to detract and destroy, is fatal to the peace of the world. This simple fact needs to be borne in mind before it is too late.

AT LAST!

J. B. HOBBS MAKES
THAT CENTURY

LATEST RESULT.

So Hobbs has made that much-wanted century at last. About a month ago the "China Mail" mentioned that he needed one more to tie with the number standing to the name of the G.O.M. of English cricket. Since then he has kept his admirers in suspense by getting into the fifties or thereabouts, but not running up a hundred.

Even at this distance it is pleasing to note the interest taken in what Hobbs might or might not do. There have been sporting wagers as to whether Hobbs would hit up the century at the Oval or when playing away. The excitement is not over even though he has made this century. Reuter's cable, which arrived last night, reads:—

Taunton, August 17.
Playing for Surrey against Somerset, Hobbs scored 100 not out, thus equalling Dr. W. G. Grace's record of 126 centuries in first class cricket.

A record crowd at Taunton gave Hobbs a splendid ovation as he was emerging from the pavilion. His score on Saturday evening was 91 not out. There was wild enthusiasm when, after a few minutes' play he completed the century.

After adding another single, however, he was caught by Hill, off J. J. Bridges. Comparison between Hobbs and Grace is of little avail for the two great batsmen made their runs under very different conditions. This is Hobbs's thirteenth century this season, equalling the record jointly held by C. B. Fry, Hayward (T.) and Hendren (E.).

Still One More Wanted.

As will be seen from the telegram he has made thirteen centuries this season, the highest in first-class cricket in any season, but this honour is shared by three others. If Hobbs gets another century this season, he will have beaten Dr. Grace's record and he will be getting up a new record of 14 centuries in one season—in first-class cricket.

Will It Stand?

Up to the end of last season Hobbs's total was 110. He made 3 in Australia, and the 18 this season brings up the total to 128.

their credit, speaking only of first-class cricket, of course, are:—

Mead (C.P.), Hampshire 80.
Quaife (W. G.), Warwickshire 68.
P. A. Ferrin, Sussex 65.
Woolley (F. E.), Kent 63.
Hearne (J. W.), Middlesex 56.
Rhodes (W.), Yorkshire 54.
Hendren (E.), Middlesex 52.
Seymour (J.), Kent 50.
Hardinge (H. T. W.), Kent 49.

The figures given above are those at the end of the last English season. Woolley, Hearne and Hendren went out to Australia with the M.C.C. team and all have played at Home this season. Still, even Mead is a good distance from Hobbs. Statisticians will have to decide for themselves what Hobbs's ultimate figures will be and if they will ever be surpassed.

Hobbs's Other Records.

Although the name of Hobbs (J. B.) appears very often in "Wisden's Almanack" under the heading of "Records," he has been by no means prolific in gathering scores which would have put him at the top of the list under the various headings.

C. B. Fry (Sussex) obtained his 13 centuries in 1901. Hayward (T.) of Surrey in 1906 and Hendren (E.) of Middlesex in 1923 and their names are nearer the top in the lists of big innings.

Hobbs has taken part in many long first wicket partnerships but his name comes a good way down the list. He has the most centuries in Test Matches between England and Australia. There is a unique performance standing to his name and that of Hayward. In 1907 they made, between them, over 100 for the 1st wicket, on four occasions in one week and again in 1908 they put up a three-figure partnership for the 1st wicket three times in succession in five days. Up to the end of last season Hobbs had helped to make 100 or more for the 1st wicket, in first-class cricket, on 94 occasions. Added to the Australia feats and this season it is likely that this number has now reached the 100 mark, another feat without parallel. Hobbs has also made over 2,000 runs in a season several times but he has never reached the 3,000 mark, which others have done.

His Career.

John Berry Hobbs, or "Jack" as he is best known, was born at Cambridge in December, 1882. His father was on the ground staff at Fenner's. J. B. was the youngest of seven children—six boys and six girls—but he was the only one to inherit the cricket spirit. When 12 years of age he was captain of St. Matthew's Church Choir XI and he learned the value of a straight bat by watching the undergraduates of Jesus College. In 1901 Hobbs played as an amateur for Cambridge after having made his first century in his life for Ainsworth v. Cambridge Liberals.

Hobbs had practically no coaching in his younger days. Tom Hayward was his idol and the master gave much encouragement to a most promising junior and they both went to the Oval from Cambridgeshire. Thanks to a recommendation by Hayward, Hobbs was given a trial, taken on the ground staff, and on April 15, 1904, donned the Surrey colours, playing against the Gentlemen of England, captained by W. G. Grace. Hobbs's scores were 18 (top out of a total of 86) and 88. In May, he played his first county match, against Essex, getting 28 and 155. In the same season he played for Surrey against the Australians. His scores were 94 run out (thrown out by Clem Hill from the boundary) and C. Armstrong, b. Cotter 1. Since then he has always shown a partiality for Australian bowling.

In 1906 Hobbs married and is now the proud and happy father of three boys and one girl. In 1907 he was invited to play for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lord's. In 1907, shortly after the birth of his eldest son, he received an invitation to join the M.C.C. team for Australia.

Hobbs's first Test Match in England was in 1909 when he went in first with A. C. MacLaren, equaling the record jointly held by C. B. Fry, Hayward (T.) and Hendren (E.).

Up to the end of last season Hobbs's total was 110. He made 3 in Australia, and the 18 this season brings up the total to 128.

Will It Stand?
Omitting players who have since retired, those with the next highest number of centuries to

GOOD PROGRESS.

A. B. CHADWICK MAKES
NAME AT HOME.

"TERRIFIC HITTING."

Local boxing enthusiasts who remember what a popular champion A. B. Chadwick was when stationed out here a few years ago will be pleased to learn that he is making a big name for himself in fist-cuffs at Home.

Mr. J. Brook, manager of the Hongkong Boxing Association, has received word that Chadwick (formerly of H.M.S. Marazion), now Seaman (Chadwick of Chatham), boxed a 15-2 minute round main event with Billy Colbourne at the Liverpool Stadium when Chadwick won in two rounds, the referee stopping the fight to save Colbourne from further punishment. The Press reports mention that such terrific hitting had never been seen—a fact that can be testified to by local boxing "fans" who saw what a "kick" the A.B. had when out in Hongkong.

As featherweight champion of Hongkong, Chadwick won the belt outright and also fought light-weights in his time. When he first arrived in Hongkong he was practically a novice but residents who had boxing at heart brought him on, gave him bouts and got the best results out of him. His sponsors have reason to be proud in turning out what might really be claimed to be a product of Hongkong.

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, the Police offered no evidence against five Chinese held on a charge of alleged murder, and they were accordingly discharged. The men were arrested on suspicion that they were concerned in the death of a man who had been done to death with a bamboo pole and the body thrown into the sea at Matukok on July 15.

nomination by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower.

In "My Cricket Memories" P. G. H. Fender, the Surrey captain, in a foreword, says, "Of him it may be truly said that 'he who knows not Hobbs has not lived.'" Hobbs sprung to the very front of cricketing fame when with F. B. Foster, Rhodes and Barnes, the Ashes were recovered. Since then he has gone on from success to success, including those of this present season and the close season when even Hongkong enthusiasts were thrilled by his performance in Australia.

When Hobbs made the 100th century of his career, Prince Ranjitsingh, himself a wonderful cricketer, presented Hobbs with a gold cigarette case with an inscription "From a humble student of the game."

In passing, it is opportune to quote Mr. Fender again:—"Jack" as he is known to everyone—those who know him personally and even those who don't—is so familiar to the sporting world as to be a national institution." It is not only as a batsman that Hobbs is great. He is also England's cover point, a position in the field in which he has shone for some years.

KENT'S VICTORY.

In the latter part of the season Kent are usually a strong team, reinforced by their amateurs released during the holidays. The Hop County beat Gloucester but the professionals took the honours as will be seen in the cable.

The championship table to date is appended.

Woolley's Big Score.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 17.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire lost to Kent (in two days) by an innings and 47 runs. Scores:—Gloucester (1st) 71 runs. Freeman (A.P.) took 6 wickets for 34 runs.

Kent (1st) 418 runs. Woolley (F. E.) made 176, Hardinge 76 and Collins 68.

Gloucester (2nd) 300 runs. Dipper made 52, Hammond 81 and Bloodworth 82; Freeman (A.P.) took 6 wickets for 114 runs.

	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	2nd Inn.	Points	Points
Yorkshire	24	18	0	3	0	120	102	85.00	
Surrey	20	13	2	4	1	100	78	78.00	
Lancashire	26	16	3	7	0	130	101	77.69	
Middlesex	17	10	2	1	4	0	85	57.00	67.05
Kent	22	13	7	1	1	100	69	62.72	
Nottingham	20	10	3	1	6	0	100	59.00	59.00
Essex	24	9	5	1	5	0	120	65.00	54.16
Northamptonshire	21	9	9	2	3	0	105	45.00	45.71
Gloucestershire	25	9	11	2	3	0	125	54.00	43.20
Hampshire	21	5	10	6	0	0	105	43.00	49.95
Warwickshire	21	6	11	3	1	0	105	40.00	38.09
Sussex	24	7	13	1	1	1	120	41.00	34.16
Derbyshire	21	5	10	2	1	0	105	35.00	33.33
Leicestershire	20	4	11	3	2	0	100	31.00	31.00
Somerset	20	3	11	4	2	0	100	29.00	29.00
Worcestershire	23	4	10	2	3	0	115	23.00	20.00
Glamorgan	21	1	18	0	2	0	105	5.00	4.66

BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

RUSSIA'S STATE AS EXAMPLE
TO CHINESE.

CITY HALL LECTURE.

"TRADE WILL DIMINISH TO
NOTHING."

Six hundred people attended at the Theatre Royal yesterday evening to hear the lecture on Bolshevism delivered by Mr. C. J. Bertie Holloman, who, holding up as an example the state of Russia to-day, spoke of its menace to the Chinese and the need for a combined movement on the part of the conservative Chinese to drive it out and save their country. If Bolshevism in Canton was submitted to, trade would probably diminish to next to nothing. The meeting had been called with no political object and therefore no resolution could be passed calling for measures to be taken by interested nations.

Several members of the audience expressed their regret at this but the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak said that apart from the meeting being non-political it would be inopportune and unwise to do anything to cause embarrassment whilst a reply was pending. He thought it was common ground that if no reply was forthcoming within a very short time, an opportunity would be given for further expression of views regarding action to be taken.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided over the meeting, supported by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Aldaster, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. A. Macgown, Mr. A. H. Barlow and Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

The Chairman referred to the parlous condition into which Canton and the Kwangtung province were drifting and said that a well governed and prosperous South China was wanted not only for the sake of our friends, the Chinese, but also for our own trade. The vast majority of the Chinese were not in sympathy with the strike and boycott which had been fomented and maintained by the regular Bolshevism method of terrorism, but so far they had found themselves powerless to contest against the violent methods adopted. Mr. Holloman was in the Swedish Legation in Moscow from 1916 to 1918 and had the opportunity of studying Bolshevism still further in its operation in Canton.

Mr. Holloman, who was then called upon to address the meeting, said that his manuscript had been prepared and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak had kindly consented to read it as his (the lecturer's) pronouncement might be difficult for some of those present to understand. He would, however, be pleased to answer any questions at the end.

Mr. Holloman's address was then read as follows:—
I have the honour to have been asked to say a few words about Bolshevism and its threat to Canton.

We hear daily about Bolshevism in Canton and many say that the Chinese will never become Bolsheviks as the Chinese are not naturally Communistic in their ideas and for that reason Bolshevism will not be long lived in China, if it ever gets a footing, but what I have to tell you contradicts this.

Bolshevism in its form in Russia at present is not Communism. It is a sort of state Socialism with all the means of production controlled by the Government.

The Bolsheviks themselves explain the present form of Bolshevism as "The Dictatorship by the Proletariat" in order to prepare the ground for a new economic system, which eventually will be Communism." The "Dictatorship by the Proletariat" is necessary because the present generation has been brought up in a world with a capitalistic system, and this generation will never be able to understand Communism. The Proletariat is the only class which is attracted to Communistic ideas and that is why they are the necessary for a Dictatorship by the coming generation in Communist ideas. In fact Bolshevism represents the preparatory period before the introduction of Communism.

What Bolshevism Is.

The Bolshevism method of governing the people is by force and terror, the people having no voice in the Government. It is ruled by a party which in Russia has about 500,000 members controlling 180 millions of people. The strength of Bolshevism is that its ideas are carried out by force and pressed upon the people and if that does not succeed, they use terror, in which they have been most successful.

The real danger in Bolshevism is that a small minority can, by means of an excellent organisation, keep a big country under its sway, even if the people's ideas are different from those of the leaders.

In Russia the lever used by the Bolsheviks was the Russian peasants' craving for land. When the peasants were promised the land belonging to the big landowners they seized it and thus became allies of the Bolsheviks, though not being Bolshevik themselves or in their ideas. The peasants in Russia are about 95 per cent. of the whole Russian population, so that only a very small part of the population could actually put up any resistance against the Bolsheviks.

In China a strong national feeling is growing up among the young Chinese party, which so far has been undefined in its object, but the Bolsheviks have crystallised the Chinese national feeling into dissatisfaction with the treaties and the Treaty Powers and have also worked up an artificial anti-foreign feeling which they have used as a shield behind which they themselves have worked, not for China, but for their own purposes.

I find it necessary to mention "The Third International" which links all the Bolshevism movements and activities in foreign countries, and as you will see later its relationship with Canton.

The "Third International" in Moscow was a committee established at the time when the Communist workmen from all countries met to discuss the "World Revolution." The "Third International" is the Soviet Government's unofficial institution for propaganda in foreign countries and also the labourers' organisation. The "Third International's" ultimate object is the "World Revolution" through labour and to destroy all capitalists throughout the world, and they have not left that out of sight in Canton to-day.

Canton Situation.

As long as the late Dr. Sun Yat-sun was in charge of the "de facto" Government in Canton, the Bolsheviks were looked upon merely as advisers and friends of the Chinese, but immediately after Dr. Sun Yat-sun's death they succeeded in obtaining a much bigger influence in the "Kuomintang" party. And then began a violent agitation against the treaties and the Treaty Powers and the lever was the argument about the Customs surplus. The Bolsheviks failed, however, to get the general public with them and the Yunnanese General in Canton opposed them in their policy and therefore he had to be removed. An instrument lay ready to their hands, namely the existing inter-provincial jealousy and they therefore raised the cry of "Canton for the Cantonese" and in this the Bolshevik troops combined with the Cantonese attacked the Yunnanese and Kwangtung troops. The former were successful and entirely defeated the Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops. They were commanded by a Russian General who afterwards left for Moscow to arrange for the military requirements of the Red Army. Before the defeat of their opponents, the Bolshevik party in Canton was not strong enough to carry out their policy in the way they wished. They had everything prepared beforehand and immediately after the defeat of the Yunnanese, the Bolsheviks started a violent anti-foreign campaign in which they used the so-called "unequal treaties" and the Shanghai "incident" (whether or not it was provoked) in order to get the public on their side, but they could not work up a strong enough feeling against the foreigners with these measures only and therefore they had to arrange an "incident" of obvious importance on their side. (That is the firing on June 23).

Shameen Facts.

I was present and saw the procession on June 23. It was unquestionably arranged by the Bolsheviks for propaganda purposes with all the skill at their disposal. First came various guilds of workers, schools, students and peasants and while they went along a remark was passed that "the procession was extraordinarily peaceful." But when the rear of the procession came nearer, they were worked up into a frenzy by agitators who were running on both sides of the procession. The people yelled and shouted against Shameen, waving their flags and just before the troops were a number of "boy scouts" who were worked up by the agitators to a state of mind that they did not know what they were doing. Suddenly a shot was fired from Shaki Street, followed by a couple of others and then a volley of shots, which was answered from Shameen. The first shots were unquestionably fired by the Chinese on Shaki Street and there

was some delay in answering fire from Shameen. The Bolsheviks had arranged the procession with both civilians and troops in order to create the "incident." The troops had to create the "incident" and civilians were used in order to present photographs of a peaceful procession and to give the Bolsheviks occasion to point out that there was no reason whatsoever for Shameen to fire on an unarmed procession when the Shameen back creek lay between the procession and Shameen.

As another proof of previous preparations by the Canton Government for the attack on Shameen, I may add that the machine guns used by the Chinese were in position on the tops of the houses opposite Shameen, the day before the "incident" took place and I have myself seen the marks of machine gun fire in the French Concession, and as a matter of fact the body of Mons. Pasquier contained no less than eight bullets obviously from machine gun fire.

After the shooting in Canton, the general belief by the people was that the Chinese had not fired a single shot on Shameen, but afterwards when more news came out, the Chinese knew that the troops had fired, but believe only to defend themselves, and it is still believed in the city that Shameen started the firing. Immediately after the firing the Chinese collected the dead bodies and took photographs of them, which clearly shows the "incident" was prearranged for political purposes. The dead bodies were taken in large numbers to back streets and photographed all together in order to create a better effect for propaganda purposes. The Shameen "incident" created the necessary atmosphere in Canton for forming the new National Government to be run on absolutely strict Bolshevism lines.

Soviet Envoy Adviser.

The Government in Canton is now entirely modelled on Bolshevism lines and consists at present of a commission of 16 and that commission elects among themselves an executive commission of 3, who, at present, are:—
Wu Han-min, formerly Civil Governor in Canton.

Liu Chung-kai, who was formerly head of the Labour Union and at present is the Commissioner of Finance.

Wong Ching-wei, who is in charge of the student movements in China. These three have absolute power in Canton, together with their official adviser, the Soviet's special envoy, the Russian, Mr. Borodin, assisted by the Soviet Mission and the Consulate consisting of between 40 to 50 members. Three are also about 120 military and naval instructors and some Russians of the labouring class who look after and repair arms.

Immediately after the new Government was established they took the pretext of maintaining the Hongkong strikers in Canton to inflict new taxes. The first tax which had to be paid by the general public was:—
Half a month's rent.
One day wages for coolies.
\$5 per person in the student class, or clerks.

For people with \$200 salary a month—half a month's salary.
Persons drawing more than \$400 a month—one month's salary.
First class business house—\$10.
Second " " " "—\$5.
Third " " " "—\$3.

It is said that these taxes brought in a sum of about \$3,000,000—of which the strikers have only received about \$50,000. At the same time a boycott was declared against the Europeans and the population has been definitely threatened with death if they work for, or supply food to Europeans. In order to make this clear to the population, dead bodies have been carried through the city with labels attached stating these have been killed because they helped foreigners.

Bolsheviks are gradually seizing the old institutions in Canton and are replacing them with Bolshevik institutions. The "Strikers' Union" are empowered to deal with all so-called strike questions: they have their own court and can, and do, pass death sentences. The Strikers' Union has also the power to give orders to all Government offices as regards strike questions, and they are, to-day, the strongest power in Canton. In order to be able to execute their orders, they have armed some 4,000 workmen, "the worst of the worst" as the Chinese say themselves.

The Labour Unions also collect taxes and the last tax which has been imposed is a capital levy of 1 per cent. on all fortunes above \$500. That tax is officially collected for the strikers and has to be paid before the end of this month, but the money is not paid to the

strikers' funds; it is used, principally, for Government purposes. Other illegal taxes such as the kerosene tax and the protection fee on the waterways are still in force. All the Labour Unions which did not belong to the Third International have been forced to do so in Canton and in those Unions have been formed small parties of Bolshevik members who are absolutely loyal to the party. They watch the others and give reports direct to the Central Union about their fellow comrades' behaviour. There are also so-called strike pickets, who are in the streets of Canton, seeing to the enforcement of the boycott.

The "Red" Army.

The Bolshevik army in Canton is composed of their crack troops, the so-called "Whampoa Cadets" which consist of about 5,000 "Cheking" men, trained by Russian instructors and equipped with Russian rifles, machine guns and some field batteries, which the Bolsheviks have sent down from Vladivostok to Canton. Besides which, there is the Cantonese army, which also consists of about 5,000 men. The Cantonese army was under the command of General Hu Seng-chi, but he has been removed from his position as general in charge since August 1 this year, and in his place a commission of three workmen and four soldiers has been substituted, after the usual Bolshevism system.

The Bolsheviks are the strongest military party in Canton. They have the best equipment and the best troops although they have not the biggest number.

The whole fleet, consisting of one large gunboat, some ten smaller gunboats and about sixty armed launches, is also in the hands of the "Red" party and at the end of July a Russian named Smirnov was put in charge as Admiral of the whole Canton fleet and on all their bigger gunboats are Russian commanders. The Chinese naval officers and sailors first protested and wanted to go on strike, but the fleet was taken down to Whampoa and discipline was beaten into the mutinous sailors and after three days, the fleet was back in Canton again and is still under Russian command except a few of the smaller launches which escaped to Kowloon.

There is of course silent opposition against the Bolsheviks in Canton among the merchant class and among many of the Labour Unions, but they are too terrified to openly express any dissatisfaction with the Government since they are threatened with death if they take any steps against it. In fact, it is literally a reign of terror and the present "de facto" Government are maintaining their power by terrorism and violence.

There is no hope of the Chinese civil population being able to organise successful resistance against the powerful Bolshevism Government, notwithstanding that they greatly dislike them and would disown them if they dared.

It is very difficult to foretell the future of the Kwangtung Province once the Bolsheviks get a firm footing in Canton, but most likely the development will be about the same as in Russia, with the difference that the development in Kwangtung will be much faster on account of the local conditions compared with Russia. The Kwangtung population of 25 millions is largely industrial, whereas in Russia it is agricultural. Up till now the development in Canton has been strictly upon Bolshevism models and is still progressing on the same lines. If there is no successful resistance soon, the industries and trade of Canton will be killed and the Bolsheviks have nothing to offer in place of the organisation they are breaking down and people who have lived on trade, as for example, the largest industry of silk, will probably be compelled to produce food, to the neglect of silk, in order to be able to live. Orders are already given by the Government to the strikers and the peasants to cultivate food-stuffs, such as rice and vegetables, instead of things which have no market at present.

Warning To Canton.

In Russia, immediately after the Bolshevik revolution, all industries came to an utter standstill and the country was completely ruined by famine and shortage of commodities. The Bolsheviks tried to put industries on their feet again, but even now, seven years after the revolution, they have only succeeded in getting a very small percentage of the factories into working condition.

The future outlook for Canton, in the knowledge gained by the results of the Bolshevism methods in Russia, is very dark, since there is no party strong enough in Canton to resist the Bolsheviks, who are in power nearly all over the province. As a party their only object is to fight and destroy capitalists and capitalistic countries. They have no mercy on the

people and even if it inflicts endless suffering on them, they are not concerned so long as they obtain the results aimed at. If the conservative Chinese had been able to combine at the beginning of this movement, they might have had a chance of saving their own country and could have driven the Bolsheviks out, but the longer the delay in attempting this, the stronger the Bolsheviks become and incidentally the difficulties greater and greater for the Chinese to get them out and become masters of their own country.

It is believed that the Bolsheviks will open Canton for trade again when they have secured a position strong enough to control the Province. When this happens, the merchants will be compelled to trade under the conditions and laws set out by the Bolsheviks. Foreigners, irrespective of their nationality, and any treaties their Governments may have made with China before, will have to submit to Bolshevism rule and trade under the uncertain conditions which always follow in a country where all the power is in the hands of a small and unscrupulous clique and trade will probably diminish to next to nothing, as has been the case in Russia where the average living standard has been lowered by more than 100 per cent. and the buying power of the population decreased in proportion.

In view of the fact that the "Reds" have the backing of Russian Bolshevism administrators to teach them European drill and strategy, it seems impossible that any local combination of Chinese anti-Red forces will without similar advantages or assistance from outside be strong enough to expel the present Red Government in Canton.

Canton Silk Trade.

Mr. Hellstrom's lecture concluded, Mr. Holyoak read a statement he himself had received an hour or so previously with regard to the silk trade in Canton which many of those present at the meeting knew was the most important and valuable export trade of Kwangtung province. This statement referred to the critical conditions in Canton and mentioned that the Chinese were willing to risk any additional expense in order to get their holdings and incidentally themselves away from Canton. The action of silk merchants there was instanced as an example. The silk merchants had decided to engage the China Merchants' steamer Shui Chang to load approximately 3,000 piculs of raw silk and 500 piculs or more of waste silk, and it was estimated that about 80 per cent. of the silk dealers will embark for Shanghai, thus threatening to transfer temporarily the silk business to Shanghai.

Questions were then invited and in reply to Mr. Holyoak the lecturer said that the Bolsheviks in the Canton Government had been confiscating the land belonging to landowners who were not farmers and renting it out to farmers at half what had been paid before.

In reply to Rev. H. R. Wells, London Missionary Society, who asked what opportunity the lecturer had had of observing Bolshevism rule in Russia in more recent times, Mr. Hellstrom said the last time he was in Russia was in May when he stopped a month. He spoke the Russian language nearly as well as he spoke English. He had never seen such horrors as were to be seen in Russia, the lecturer said, and instanced the state of children who were to be seen going barefooted about the snow covered streets clothed merely in gunny bags. He had spoken to inhabitants who never knew where the next day's meal was to come from. (Continued on Page 10.)

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG CRICKET
LEAGUE.

THE Annual Meeting will be held in the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club (by kind permission) on MONDAY, 31st August, 1925, at 5.15 p.m.

H. OWEN HUGHES,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1925.

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THROUGH LIFE WE DANCE TOGETHER...LILIAN DAVIES
WHEN WE ARE MARRIED...
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I'VE PLANNED A RENDEZVOUS...GREGORY STROUD
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUMMIT TO ALTERNATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Para and Port Said.
ALPS MARU ... Monday, 7th September
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO ESPERANZA, ALBA—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
CANADA MARU ... Wednesday, 9th September
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon
SEIKOW MARU ... Sunday, 14th September
BALUTTA—Via Singapore and Saigon.
SANDUKI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th August
VICTORIA, BRATISLAVA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
PARIS MARU ... (from Shanghai) ... Monday, 21st August
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
HAIKONG via HONGKONG and PAKHOL
AMAKUSA MARU ... Friday, 1st Aug., at 10 a.m.
JAPAN PORTS
ALASKA MARU ... Thursday, 20th August
KELONG via HONGKONG and AMOI.
KAIJO MARU ... Sunday, 23rd Aug., at 2 p.m.
HOJAN MARU ... Sunday, 30th Aug., at 2 p.m.
TAKAO via HONGKONG and AMOI.
KOTO MARU ... Thursday, 27th August at Noon.
TAKAO and KOTO.
DAKIN via HONGKONG and TIENTSIN.
MILIO MARU ... Middle of September
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The usual public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society, 7, Duddell Street, top floor, will be given on Wednesday, August 19, at 5.45 p.m. The public are cordially invited.

Depression caused by ill-health and the political unrest were the reasons attributed by a witness for the suicide of a Chinese married woman by opium poisoning at a death inquiry held at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. It was stated that at times when she was ill she resolutely refused to take medicine and wished to die. The inquiry was adjourned.

At Sotheby's sale a collection of early Chinese pottery formed by the late Dr. G. P. Crofts, of Tientsin, included several notable figures of horses associated with the art of the T'ang Dynasty. A pair of figures of much caparisoned horses, pawing the ground in life-like action (98 and 99) fetched £310 (Murakama), and a larger figure, 29 in. high (106) brought £260 (Taylor); another, 31 in. high (107) realising £170. It is not often that these T'ang figures appear at auction. In the R. H. Benson collection, sold at Christie's last year, there was a single specimen of this school, which brought 550 gs. The sale realised £4,751.

Mr. Henry T. Hodgkin, well known in Hongkong, writes at home:—Coming back recently from Shanghai, I realise how friendly are the people of this country towards China and how anxious they are to do the right thing. There is scarcely any human problem more urgent than that of the relations between East and West. If we can learn to understand one another and work together, incalculable evils will be averted. Now is one of those crucial moments when the wrong step, or the right step taken too late, may lay up years of bitterness. To act generously and fairly now will at once awake a response in China. . . . The Chinese are a reasonable, a generous and a peaceable nation. They will meet us more than halfway if they once believe that we sincerely want to help them and that we are really out for fair play. But again, what we do should be quickly done.

For the 24 hours ended Sunday there was no case of notifiable disease in the Colony.

Lemons consumed in Great Britain during the four weeks' heat-wave numbered fifty-two and a half millions—just over one per head.

The Total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending August 1, 1925, amounted to 91,015 tons, and the sales during the period to 61,680 tons.

For the first time in Europe a degree for architecture has been founded. Liverpool University has instituted the new degree of Master of Architecture, and Lord Derby has conferred it upon three architects chosen for work which is considered to have enriched the world and had a great influence on the Liverpool School of Architecture.

Whatever the effect of the tax on silk upon prices, the silk hat will never cost us as much as it did its first wearer. He was one Hetherington, a Strand haberdasher. His appearance in this novel headgear caused quite a riot. A surging crowd followed him to the Guildhall, where he was bound over in £500 to keep the peace.

Stowe school, the new public school near Buckingham, was treated to a novel experience recently at the end of the term. Captain de Havilland quite suddenly appeared in an airplane and landed in the playing field. He had come to take his son, who attends Stowe school, home to Hendon. When schoolboys ride home in airplanes, the glamour is taken from aerial travel, though not perhaps from the schoolboy's life. It brings down an airplane to the level of a motorcar. Stowe school, by the way, was originally Stowe House and was built in 1697 by Sir Richard Temple. It was at various times the residence of Lord Cobham, Earl Temple and the Dukes of Buckingham. More recently it has been the seat of the Baroness Kinloss and the Comte de Paris. To-day, however, it is a thoroughly up-to-date public school, situated conveniently within two hours' motor drive of London.

A well-known dignitary of the Church was paying calls in New York recently. Hailing a passing youth, he said, with characteristic impressiveness of manner: "I want to go to—Madison Avenue." "Well, sonny," was the cheerful reply, "why the hell don't you go?"

A mild form of barracking broke out during the annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge at Lord's. Just after the tea interval, and with Taylor and Leggs at the wickets for the Dark Blues, two runs had been added in 15 minutes when the well-bred calm of the arena was broken by a voice raised clearly and distinctly, demanding excitement. There ensued isolated handclaps, designed to stimulate the players. Men with experience of these matches extending back over the years raised deprecatory eyebrows. The many clergymen present would have adopted a precisely similar attitude to any violation of the sanctity of their churches.

When the "London Times" thinks that the subject "Breakfasts in Hot Weather" is of sufficient interest to warrant a half-column editorial, one is justified in expecting that it will contain some comments which will repay the perusal. And one is not disappointed. The conclusion reached is that, like the arrangement of sleeping and sitting rooms, or the distribution of the working day, the choice of what to eat is settled in most civilized countries in obedience to the general rule of the weather. Hence one inclines to agree with the writer in his statement that "unattractively as the steaming kidney and rasher may confront us in a temperature rising briskly toward the nineties, they are less depressing than the chilly rind of the grape-fruit or the marshy expanse of some dish of stewed rhubarb when sunshine has suddenly given place to gray skies and the thermometer appears to be making a serious overstatement by registering something over fifty." This question of breakfasts, however, is one concerning which the French proverb applies with peculiar force: "Chacun a son goût." (Each according to his taste.)

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Bishop of Singapore won third place in the Loder Challenge Cup shoot at Bisley.

Reuter cables the death of Major-General John Baillie Dickson who saw service in the Zulu war.

Dr. S. C. Ho, returning from a shooting trip at Sheung Shiu, on Sunday, was unfortunate enough to run over a suckling pig at Chin-wan. His unsolicited "bag" cost him \$20.

The Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Lady Ho Tung, Viscount and Viscountess Inche-pa and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp (Hongkong) were among those who attended an evening party given by the Duke and Duchess of York at St. James's Palace on July 17.

Karl Feucht, the only German who participated in Capt. Roald Amundsen's North Pole flight, which he accompanied as a mechanic, has just arrived in Berlin from Oslo, en route to South Germany, where he will visit his mother. Herr Feucht declared he never had believed any airplane could have withstood what No. 25 endured. He declared that the members of the expedition only felt safe after leaving the ground and when they were back in the air. He was welcomed by King Haakon in German, and decorated with the Olaf order.

On July 21 Cambridge University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science upon five members of the International Astronomical Union. The recipients included Professor H. Nagasaki, of the Imperial University of Tokyo. In introducing Professor Nagasaki, the Public Orator said light was once more sought from the East, and a Japanese astronomer came well skilled to track the footsteps of the fugitive atom. A "throw-and-catch" investigator, he had quite recently invited the men of science to decide whether in terms of fact he really had made good out of humbler atoms by transmutation.

Captain and Mrs. Bloxham, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morton arrived in the Colony by the President McKinley.

Mr. William J. O'Donnell has been appointed chief officer of the Public Control Department of the L.C.C. at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Mr. Harry Ore, Hongkong's composer-pianist, is spending a holiday at Saigon, with Mr. and Mrs. Bonenfant. Mme. Bonenfant has performed in Hongkong. Mr. Ore is to give a recital in Saigon on the 26th inst.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following from British Malaya were elected to Fellowship:—Wm. H. G. Graham (Malacca); Ernest S. Jinmar (Singapore); Hugh P. Pilkington (Negri Sembilan); Charles F. Smith (Batu Gajah); and Humphrey J. Weld (Penang).

The Duke and Duchess of York went again to the British Empire Exhibition on July 15. At the Hongkong section the Royal visitors were received by Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, who was formerly Colonial Secretary for Hongkong, and was High Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei during the period it was under British rule. At the ivory stall they spent several minutes watching a man carving ivory tusks, and they waited nearly a quarter of an hour at a stand where two Chinese make wax dolls in various brilliant colours.

Three firsts have been won by the King at the Royal Agricultural Show at Chester. His Majesty's entries, number 29, and in addition to the first he has secured one second, two thirds, and several highly commended, and reserve awards. In the Short-horn heifer class the King was an exhibitor, but was beaten by the Prince of Wales, who gained the premier award with his Clinsford Orange Blossom. Among the exhibits at the show was a device for drying hay by fanning hot air through the rack. Twelve tons can be dried thus in 16 hours for about 30s. The prize money reached the record figure of £10,411.

Three Japanese Princes are to climb Mt. Fuji. They are Prince Kunikida Kuni, Prince Tadashiko and Prince Masahiko Asaka, who are studying at the Peers' School.

The Duchess of York is very happy at having been asked to open the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society's Show in Edinburgh on September 9. Only the other day she was saying to a friend that she hoped there would be a good many Scottish public duties coming her way in the near future. Her Royal Highness gave as her reasons for this wish that engagements in Scotland enable her to see more of her own country, and also permit her to keep in touch with her Northern friends. One of the chief fears of the Duchess, when she married, was that her high position might keep her tied almost entirely to the South.

Mr. John Bovington, the religious dancer who was recently in Shanghai and passed through Hongkong, has returned to America. The following vivacious account is taken from an American paper:—Reporters stumbled on Mr. Bovington on the upper deck. His feet were shod in sandals, white silk stockings covered his legs to the knees, and twined breeches thence upward. His rosy white shirt was open at the throat, loosely confined by a billowing black bow tie. Above this a beard curled vividly and magnificently. It is a lovely beard and makes John look like one of the Apostles—the red-haired one, whatever his name was. He smiled gracefully to meet the oncoming reporters. "What bet did you lose," inquired one, in gentle curiosity. John looked at him a bit coldly, then melted into forgiveness. He gestured at his beard, indicatively and explained, "I am a religious dancer." The explanation was accepted. John added to it, "To dance religiously one must skip—thus!—and turn—so!—and glide and dip—like this!" He has just completed dancing around the world, he said. Eagerly said John, had rather surprised the dining saloon occupants on the first night out from Bremen by dressing for dinner in a white-clothed dressing robe and entering the cabin with a glass of beer. Since then they had become used to him, they said, and had found him a most religious fellow.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Future sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

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Hongkong	Vancouver	Quebec	Southampton
E/Asia	Aug. 20 Sept. 7	E/France	Sept. 19 Sept. 23
E/Canada	Sept. 4 Sept. 31	E/Scotland	Sept. 30 Oct. 7
E/Russia	Sept. 17 Oct. 5	E/France	Oct. 14 Oct. 21

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HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hongkong	Manila	Hongkong	Manila
Aug. 20	Aug. 23	E/Canada	Aug. 29
Sept. 8	Sept. 11	E/Russia	Sept. 11

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U.S.S.B. "West Jester"Leaves Hongkong 28th August.

TO SINGAPORE AND ZIMBOWIA.

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"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marcellus and London
"KIDDERPORE"	6,534	26th Aug.	Milos, Casa Blanca, London A'werp & Hamburg
"JEYPORE"	5,318	2nd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"HARBUNDA"	10,827	6th Sept.	Marcellus and London
"KEYBER"	9,114	10th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marcellus, London and Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	9,883	24th Sept.	Singapore and Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,138	28th Oct.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"SODAN"	6,098	15th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marcellus & London
"SIOLIA"	8,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"KEYBER"	9,114	31st Oct.	Marcellus, London, and Antwerp
"KALYAN"	10,941	14th Nov.	Marcellus, London and Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,883	28th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"MORSA"	10,911	1st Dec.	Marcellus and London
"KASHGAR"	9,076	28th Dec.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	19th Jan.	Marcellus and London
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"DETA"	10,087	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marcellus and London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKIWA"	7,938	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	1st P.M.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	18th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	2nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TAKIWA"	7,938	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	1st P.M.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	18th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	2nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"HARBUNDA"	10,827	20th Aug.	Shanghai
"GAIRROPPA"	8,337	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"TILAWA"	10,000	1st Sept.	Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,138	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	7th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	10th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	13th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	16th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	19th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	22nd Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	25th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	28th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	1st Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	4th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	7th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	10th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	13th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	16th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	19th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	22nd Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	25th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
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"TAKIWA"	7,938	6th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	12th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
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"TAKIWA"	7,938	21st Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
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"TAKIWA"	7,938	27th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	30th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	3rd Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	6th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	9th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	12th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	15th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	18th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	21st Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	24th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	27th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	30th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,938	31st Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe

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"Over and over again there were moments of acute anxiety, when the stoutest heart might well have been driven to despair. From the very first they were fully aware of the danger that they were facing. Almost as soon as they emerged from the bank of fog in which their journey began, they realised that it was even graver than they had supposed."

THE FIRST STAGE.

"Before them, as far as the eye could see, stretched an illimitable vista of ice and snow, with no space visible between the solid walls of pack ice on which there was any prospect, in case of need, of their being able to make a safe descent. All forecasts as to the possibility of easy landing in those inhospitable regions were quickly seen to be erroneous."

"Yet with the realisation of the greatness of the hazard, on the second day of the venture, the urgent necessity for the apparently impossible descent came upon them unawares. The N. 25, in which were Amundsen, Peuch, and the pilot, Riser-Larsen, was obliged to come down for two reasons. At one o'clock on the morning of May 22, with half their store of petrol consumed, they had to determine their position by observations which, under the special conditions of navigating so close to the Pole, could not be made while they were in the air; and there was also trouble, due to air leakage, in one of the engines."

"In the same way the N. 24, with Ellsworth, Dietrichsen, and Omdal on board, had been injured, and had sprung a leak owing to the mistaken energy of those who had helped it to start. Until it was hauled up on a floe, separated from the water-lane on which the sister-ship had alighted by a high ice-wall, it was only kept afloat by constant pumping. So unpromising as a landing-place was the water-lane on which Riser-Larsen brought down the N. 25 that Dietrichsen, the pilot of the other machine, ignorant of the needs by which he was impelled, could only conclude that he was mad to choose it."

"But this landing was only the beginning of their troubles. Divided and hidden from each other's sight by the intervening wall of ice, each doubtful as to the fate of the other machine, all that the two crews could do was to see about the work of endeavouring independently to free themselves from what very soon proved to be their icy prison."

FROZEN DOWN IN THE NIGHT.

"As soon as Captain Amundsen discovered that the N. 25 had been frozen down in the night, and that it was impossible to turn it in the direction which offered the best chance of getting it into the air, he and the two with him determined to hack away—with an axe, an ice-anchor, and a knife fastened to a sliding stick—the ice wall in front of its bows, and at the same time to

make an ice-bridge across which it might be possible to steer it on to the floe.

"In the afternoon, while they were engaged on this work after a fruitless search for the N. 24, the cheering sight of the other three making their way towards them across the new ice was followed by their sudden disappearance and cries for help. It turned out afterwards that the ice had given way under Dietrichsen and Omdal, and that only the presence of mind of Ellsworth and the safety waistcoats which they wore—purchased by a happy chance at the last moment before leaving land—had prevented them from being swept under by the current."

"After that the combined exertions of the six men were devoted day after day for more than three weeks to the apparently hopeless task of making a road over which the N. 25 and, alternatively, at one time, the N. 24 might be able to get a sufficiently long run to start on its homeward flight."

"By repeated hacking, sawing, and tramping, track after track was made, and track after track was destroyed by the screwing of the pack ice; or, on the other hand, their hopes were disappointed by the formation of new ice, too thin to bear the weight of the machine when they tried instead to rise from the water. Once Riser-Larsen was just in time to call the rest out to save the seaplane, when the hull was creaking and groaning and some of the plates giving way under the strain of the ice-pressure."

"My diary," writes Captain Amundsen, on the occasion of one of these crises, "records the situation as ugly. 'Our lives,' he says at another bad moment, 'were now in the balance.' And yet, through it all, in spite of the constant danger and the growing improbability as to their ever being able to get away—in spite, too, of the fact that they were at the time on very short rations—they seem never to have given up hope, and were able to sing and to joke even when the prospect was as bad as it well could be."

"Besides the strain of this continual struggle to extricate their machine, in which, day after day, they never relaxed their efforts, they were subconsciously or actually, through it all, considering the only alternative plan of escape by the long overland trek, some four or five hundred miles in length, to Cape Columbia. But fortunately on June 15, the day which almost from the beginning had been settled in their minds as the latest date on which they must decide whether or not to give up the idea of trying to escape by way of the air, their wonderful patience and determination were at length rewarded."

"The story of how on June 11, 12, and 13 they tramped, tramped, tramped, to complete their last attempt at road-making, only to find on June 15 that a third of the track was flooded, is a fitting climax to that part of their adventures when they were stranded on the floes. In a last desperate effort they reduced the load which the machine was to carry by jettisoning everything that was not absolutely indispensable; and then, at the supreme moment, the engines were started, the machine glided slowly

THEIR SECOND SUMMER THE HARDEST.

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forward, they made 100, 200, 300 yards, nearing the end of the track with their speed not yet at full, but sufficient for jumping over the ice lane 6 ft. wide and taking the last jump from the following floe, knowing all the time that the floe might give way at any moment, and so, after these moments of suspense, found themselves suddenly in the air at last, confident, says Captain Amundsen, in their engines that they considered themselves already at home."

HIGH PLACE IN STORY OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

"Even on their homeward journey they kept steadily in view the main object of their expedition—the geographical exploration of the Norwegian section of the Arctic Ocean—by following a line which would enable them to observe areas hitherto undiscovered and uncharted. The more fact that they did not reach the Pole is of little importance."

"But the risks which they did encounter and survive, and the courage and resourcefulness which they showed in facing them, were sufficient in themselves to win for their endeavour a high place in the story of Arctic exploration."

A gentleman about to embark on a voyage home, met an old lady on the quay side prostrate with grief. He made sympathetic inquiries and found that she could not get a berth on the ship, which would mean she would not be able to see her daughter, who was dying. He straightway offered her his berth, which she gratefully accepted. He decided to leave by the next week's boat and to write to his wife the cause, and forwarded the following:—

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Voyage N. 16/85 Out.
Having arrived from above ports, on August 12th, 1925, Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All Cargo not taken delivery of from steamer by 7 a.m. on Aug. 13th, 1925, will be landed into and stored in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., at Consignee's risk and expense, whence delivery may be obtained.

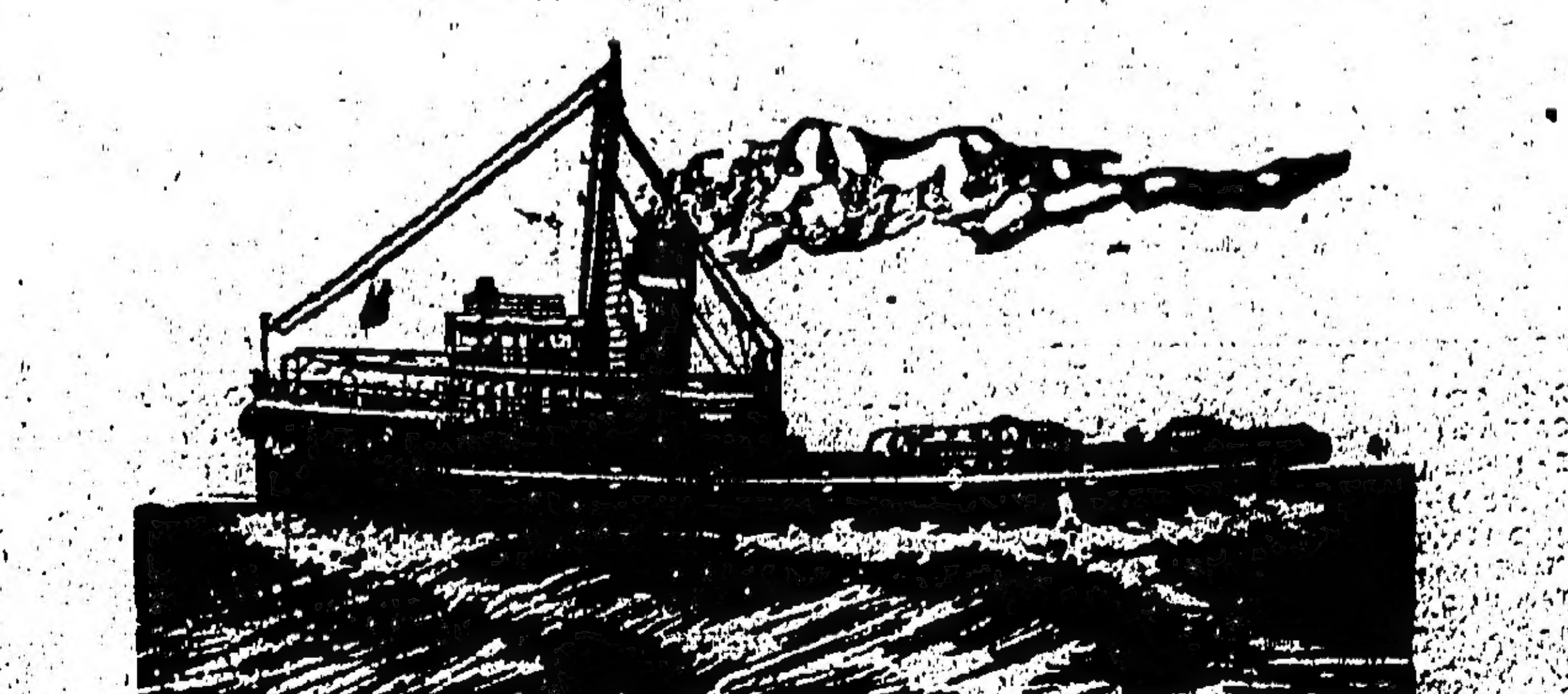
All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs Anderson and Ash, (Marine Surveyors) at the Godowns on August 13th, 1925, at 10 a.m.
No claims will be added it after the goods have left the steamer or Godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before August 22nd, 1925, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY
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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
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ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.		
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.		
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.	Monday, 31st September.		
DAKAR MARU	Monday, 31st September.		
LIVERPOOL via ADEN, MARSEILLES & GLASGOW.	Sunday, 1st September.		
TOBA MARU	Sunday, 1st September.		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Wednesday, 19th August.		
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 23rd September.		
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.	Friday, 11th September.		
MAYBASHI MARU	Friday, 11th September.		
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.	Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.		
KAMAKURA MARU	Sunday, 30th August.		
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	Sunday, 30th August.		
JAVA.	Sunday, 30th August.		
BENGAL MARU	Sunday, 30th August.		
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	Wednesday, 10th August.		
RANGOON MARU	Thursday, 20th August.		
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TANGO MARU	Friday, 21st August.		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Friday, 21st August.		
VICTORIA MARU	Saturday, 22nd August.		
SUWA MARU	Monday, 24th August.		
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Here DONALD MACMILLAN, BURTON K. WHEELER,
Below: HARRY K. THAW & WILLIAM H. ANDERSON

Donald MacMillan snapped just before starting his polar expedition. Senator Burton K. Wheeler waited announcement from the Department of Justice at Washington as to his trial there on a conspiracy indictment. Harry Thaw, following a gay sojourn along Broadway, returned to Winchester. William Anderson, former New York State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, bitterly attacked that society in a pamphlet in which he said the present management was responsible for his ruin.



THOMAS LEEMING (inset) & HIS SLAYER

Thomas Lonsdale Leeming, fifty-four (inset), millionaire wholesale drug importer, was shot dead in his New York office building by Charles Muller (centre, handcuffed), who confessed, according to police, that he had killed Leeming when he balked after seven years of paying out blackmail money.



SUBMARINE V-3

The new submarine V-3 is shown as it glided down the ways. It is the largest of America's undersea craft, measuring 341 feet six inches in length, and is expected to do 21 knots an hour on the surface.

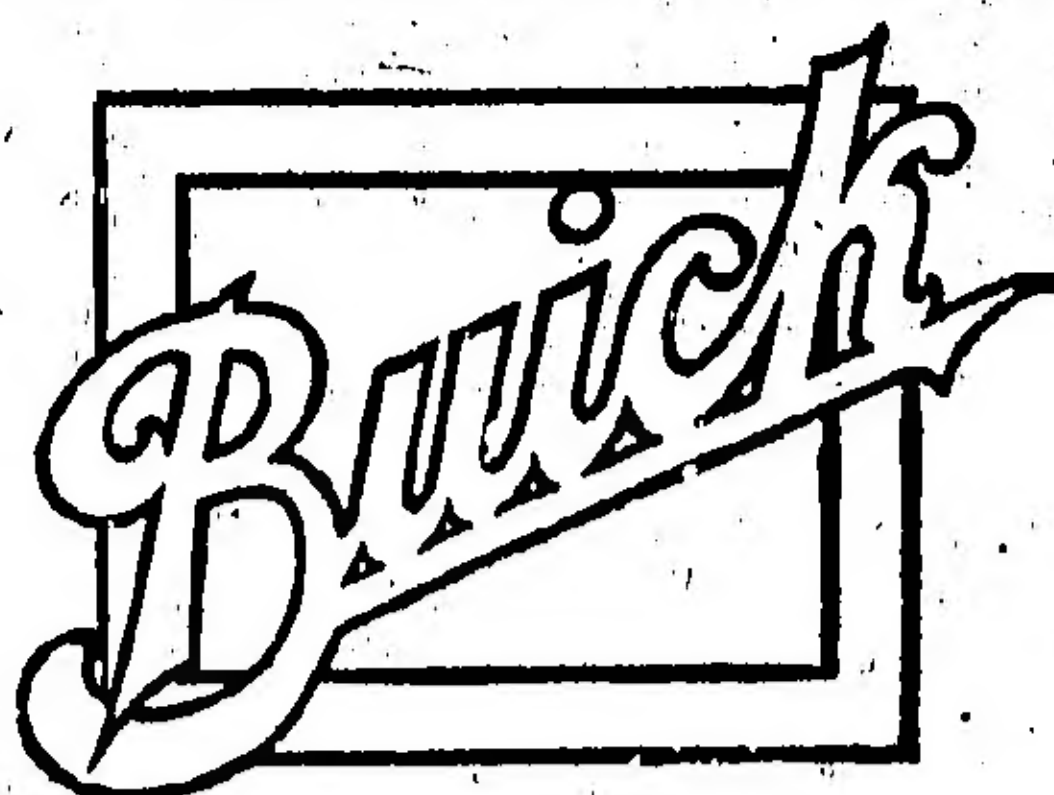


HAZEL CARR and MINNIE EDMONDSON

After making a wager that they could stay on an uninhabited island for a week, subsisting on tropical fruits, Hazel Carr and Minnie Edmondson, remained only two days. Their excuse was that they had forgotten their vanity cases and just couldn't be without them.

BRINGING UP FATHER





What indicates best what people think of their motor cars?

Whether they buy another of the same make when they come to buy a new one. More than 75% of the Buicks built each year are purchased by former Buick owners.

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ODDS AND ENDS

Fine Writing.

At the "Time and Tide" dinner the Charge d'Affaires for China, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, paid lavish tribute to the exquisite penmanship of Miss Rebecca West. He was carefully preserving, he said, the letter of invitation she had sent him with a view, perhaps, to presenting it some day to a Chinese museum. Myself, were I chosen to pay her a compliment, I should single out the utterly fearless gaze that lights up her face when she is called upon to address any public gathering, remarks a "Daily News" writer. This hard set of her eyes, the earnestness she manages to put into the slight wrinkling of her brows carry more conviction in a minute than the mere sound of her voice in half an hour, brilliant though her words, as wireless listeners heard the other night.

"North of the Tweed."

A figure of speech should be not only accurate, but graphic. Yet there are some which, lacking veracity, are being constantly circulated as though they were good current coin in the world of words and ideas. Perhaps the most spurious of all is "North of the Tweed," a phrase constantly used to signify Scotland. If all the Scottish territory south of the Tweed were regarded as being in England, Abbotford, Scott's home, would be in England; so also would be Melrose, with its Gothic abbey—"St. Mary's Holy pile"—made famous in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." It would be the Biddon hills (the Triontum of the Romans). Indeed, the whole scene of "The Lay," the entire route traversed by William of Deloraine from Branksome, near Hawick, to the "dark abbey" at Melrose, would not be in Scotland, but in England. Moreover, Ashestiel, where Scott wrote "The Lay," "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," and other poems, as well as the draft of the first chapters of "Waverley," would be in England, for it stands on the south bank of the Tweed. Thomas Carlyle, of Ecclefechan (hardly an English-sounding place-name) would not be a Scot, but an Englishman, as well as an English man-of-letters—a very different thing. The same nationality would cling to James Hogg, the Bard of Ettrick, and Mungo Park, the explorer. Sirkirk, where Scott set his "Sheriff," Leith, where he set Robert the Bruce, whose shoes he is alleged, his horses' shoes reversed in order to baffle his English pursuers; Gretton Green, where the blacksmith has welded many a couple in the bonds of matrimony in a manner hitherto held to be peculiarly Scottish; St. Mary's Loch on the brink of which, in Tibbie Shill's Inn Scott and Hogg and Professor Wilson ("Christopher North") of "The Noctes Ambrosianae," and other boon companions used to foregather after a day's fishing in loch or stream; all these and other notable Scottish places south of the Tweed would not be in Scotland if the phrase "North of the Tweed" possessed the meaning attributed to it.—A. Baird Irving in "T.P.'s and Cassell's Weekly."

The Past in the Present.

The horse "sliving" at a rustic in the hedgerow is almost unwittingly obeying an old-established reaction which swells its ancestors from being bitten by a hungry snake. Every year one reads in the country papers of a dog being shot for sheep-worrying. Joined by some comrades, whom it more or less happened to meet at night, it suddenly loses its loyalty and becomes once more a wolf. In the absence of the master, who has been accepted as the head of the pack, if we understand the dog's mental processes rightly, the guardian of the herds becomes irresponsible; the conventional restraints of domestication slip away, and the promptings of the old wolfish nature find expression. We wonder that it does not happen oftener. We believe that when a full-grown domestic cat plays with a mouse—somewhat, puzzling activity—it is harking back to the habit that many wild mother-carnivores have of playfully showing their offspring how to make a capture. This playful-ness of kittens has a different meaning; it is an expression of instinctive promptings that are in line with the future business of life, and it is also an exuberant overflow of the assertive individuality of youth. Various instances of the living hand of the past are discussed in a fine book of many years ago, Robinson's "Wild Traits in Time Animals," and everyone can discover others for himself. It is important, however, to see these awakened wild traits as particular examples of a large fact of life, that the past lives on in the present. We recognize this in vegetable or animal life, which have dwindled beyond utility, such as the remnant of a third eye in the corner of an eye, or the traces of muscles in the stump of an ear. Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, in "Johns London's Weekly."

Paderewski's Title.

There is nothing at all curious in the decision of Paderewski not to use his new English title; it would have been very odd if he had decided to do so (says the "Star"). It is not usual for the nationals of one country to use the titles of another, though there have been certain cases in this country where foreign titles have been permitted to individuals who wished to use them. There are a number of possessors of English knight-hoods in foreign countries; notably in France, who never use the titles attached just as there are bishops in this country who are knights without using the handle.

Royal Residences.

People often wonder why it is that the general public can go through Windsor Castle and Kensington Palace, yet Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace are jealously guarded against the public (remarks a "Daily Chronicle" writer). Most people would eagerly pay a shilling to have a glimpse inside, and sundry desiring charities would benefit, as in the case of Kensington Palace and Windsor Castle. There seems no valid reason why the State apartments of London's Royal palaces should not be thrown open when members of the Royal Family are not in residence. At present the only one which may be viewed is Kensington Palace. Queen Victoria originally decided to open Kensington Palace to the public, as she thought it would interest her subjects to see the place in which she was born.

In the Library.

The first group (which makes use of the Library) is very largely composed of men who want either to study a new job with a view to changing their work, or else to advance themselves where they are. A man selling on the road wants to stop travelling and run a sales office. He knows a salesmanship but not office management or accounting and follows a list on the subjects. An electrician wants to do stage lighting which will require a knowledge of artistic blending of colour and of symbolism of colour. For him (says Alan M. Farquhar in the "Christian Science Monitor") are found magazine articles on colour in lighting and books on the two subjects. A college graduate in a special field of department store work finds there is a strong prejudice against college men in the business world. He decides he must prepare to go into business for himself and takes a course in business economics. A girl in the advertising business has an opportunity of doing the advertising for a large music house. She has never studied music and wants to learn something of musical appreciation and history. A young man is called into his superior's office and told there is to be a vacancy in the firm in a few months and the position is his if he can make good. He studies advertising intensely during that time and has a theoretical knowledge of the whole field which will give him a good start. Among those who come for help in a business way also are the men and women suddenly confronted with a new problem in their work. A bank decides to install a new library and one of the women employees is given the task. She receives books and pamphlet help and the opportunity of talking over her technical difficulties as they arise. A German plumber, skilled in his own country but not familiar with American terms and fixtures, fails to pass examinations until he has studied illustrated American standards on this subject. A feature story writer is called upon to run a small town newspaper and feels the need of being fortified by an all-round study of journalism.

"COST LITTLE BUT ACHIEVE MUCH."

A Teacher's Tribute to
BABY'S OWN TABLETS
They Cured His Little Son.

"An excellent medicine that costs little but achieves much." Thus Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, a teacher at Baiter, South Kedah, cordially describes Baby's Own Tablets.
The reason for this eulogy is explained by Mr. Ibrahim's experience. "My little boy, 2½ years of age, was troubled with worms for some time," he writes. "I tried various medicines but the signs of worms remained and I began to feel anxious when I found the child losing his appetite and looking very ill. I had read of Baby's Own Tablets and I tried them, administering them according to the directions, and it was surprising to see how soon all signs of worms disappeared and how quickly the child regained his appetite and complexion. I now always keep a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house."
As a specific for infantile indigestion, vomiting, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, fever, and all other ailments of the young, there is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian child doctor's remedy. They quickly relieve colic, teething, and other ailments, and expel worms, and the mother's peace of mind is a great blessing to the child. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to be pure and perfectly harmless and are the only medicine that can be given to the youngest infant in safety.
"Our chemist sells them, or you can write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 900, Atlantic Road, Singapore."

Lady May Cambridge.

Lady May Cambridge, who is the most interesting and only Royal debutante of the season has set the fashion for turquoise jewellery for young people—a revival of Victorian times. Amongst the jewellery left to her by her grandmother, the late Duchess of Albany, there were a great many turquoise ornaments, and some of the original brooches are used by Lady May to fasten on the shoulders of her evening frocks (says a "Daily Chronicle" writer). She also has had a very attractive little light tiara made of diamonds and turquoise.

The Man-Eating Panther.

A man-eating tiger is supremely bad; but a man-eating panther, hounded in sin, is superlatively worse. A really bad man-eating panther has been known to make his way into a hut and deliberately kill every one of the inmates on exactly the same principle as a fox in a chicken-run. Finally, the beast will teach his progeny to follow in his own wicked ways; and unless the whole line is exterminated a district may continue indefinitely to suffer wholesale depredations involving the loss of hundreds of lives.—Paraphrase in "Blackwood's Magazine."

A Royal Holiday.

The Duke and Duchess of York have apparently not definitely made up their minds about what form their summer and autumn holiday will take, although they will certainly be at one time on Royal Despatch, and will also stay at Glamis with the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. It is understood, it is being whispered in Court circles that the Duke and Duchess may add rather an original idea to their vacation schemes in the form of a motor tour through the Highlands. Their Royal Highnesses want to see the country, and also to visit several friends who have estates in the North of Scotland.

Farwell to Golf Honours.

If Miss Joyce Wethered holds to her declared intention of retiring from championship golf she will show herself the possessor of a will as iron as her masher (says the "Sunday Chronicle"). For she is still in the early twenties, and golf is a game at which one may remain in the championship class till the forties merge upon the fifties. At least that has been the experience with men. "She might have given herself 'til' 'twenty-nine' any way, for that is the woman's mystic year." Still I rather like the notion of a champion proudly withdrawing from the list when at the zenith of her powers, and saying that she will henceforth play for pleasure only or for the glory of a side.

The New Paymaster-General.

The Duke of Sutherland, the new Paymaster-General, and his Duchess, are credited with being this couple of their order who get the most fun out of life (states a "Daily Chronicle" writer). The Duchess, a lovely Irishwoman, who was Lady Ellen Butler, was appointed Acting Mistress of the Robes to the Queen at the exceptionally early age of 25. Her state-ly Court duties were varied by big game expeditions, trips to the more remote corners of the Nile, and visits to Hollywood. The Duchess is one of the few dance hostesses whom the Queen honours with her presence now-a-days.

The Queen of Rumania.

Queen Marie of Rumania, who arrived in London last week, and will stay with her sister the Infanta Beatrice of Spain at the beloved "country cottage" at Esher, always regards a visit to England as a homecoming (observes the "Star"). She was here last year—"huck in kind old London," as she herself put it—and was given an affectionate welcome by hundreds of folk who remembered her as the "Fair Maid of Kent" before marriage took her to a far-off land. Daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, and first cousin of our own King, her girlhood days were spent at Eastwell Park, Ashford. She loves England, and England loves her, and she has been described as the most fascinating woman in Europe.

"City of the Violet Crown."

The Palace at Athens, though a modern erection, is far from being unworthy of the city's architectural traditions (points out an "Evening Standard" writer). It stands among a maze of beautiful gardens on one side of the famous central open space known as the "Constitution Square," right opposite the end of the "Street of Hermes," and is in the centre of life in the gay little capital, among the open-air cafes, bookshops, and tourist agencies, around which the modern Athenians seem to bustle and thrum as busily as the grasshoppers which their ancient forbears adopted as their symbol. Seen from Hermes Street, the bright yellow domes of the "Pnyx" stand out very gracefully against the background of the hills, while above all the dark purple slopes of Mount Ilissus, the "City of the Violet Crown" is visible.

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